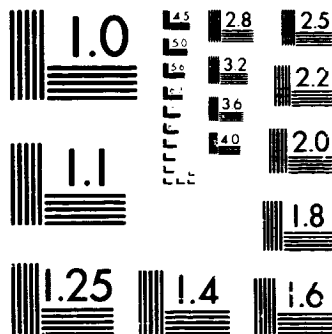


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NASA CR-134890

**QUIET CLEAN SHORT-HAUL EXPERIMENTAL ENGINE
(QCSEE)**

**MAIN REDUCTION GEARS
BEARING DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM**

Final Report

by

Curtiss-Wright Corporation

Under Subcontract to General Electric Co.

(NASA-CR-134890) QUIET CLEAN SHORT-HAUL
EXPERIMENTAL ENGINE (QCSEE) MAIN REDUCTION
GEARS BEARING DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM Final
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

A star gear system using spherical roller bearings in the star gears was selected for the Quiet Clean Shorthaul Experimental Engine (QCSEE) Main Reduction Gears. The preliminary design study for the over-the-wing (OTW) unit indicated a star gear operating speed that resulted in a DN (bore dia., mm x RPM) value of 0.9×10^6 for the spherical roller bearing. Experience with spherical roller bearings in this type of application has been limited to a maximum DN value of approximately 0.72×10^6 . Although there is confidence of satisfactory bearing operation at the higher speed, areas needing further investigation for optimization include the lubrication of the roller end contact in a bearing with an inner race center guide flange, oil flow requirement and heat generation as well as verification of the speed capability. Both the total oil flow requirement and the heat rejection to the engine lubrication system can be minimized through optimization of the bearing configuration, bearing oil feed method, and oil flow rate.

These investigations were performed in a bearing rig in order to provide the information at an early date and most economically. This allows the incorporation of identified desirable features in the initial reduction gear hardware and reduces the risk of delays being encountered during the reduction gear testing.

This experimental program utilized readily available or modified off-the-shelf spherical roller bearings. Although the initial program plan was based on a matrix test point approach, the plan was subsequently altered at General Electric request to include only verification of a limited number of specific operating conditions representative of points in the engine operating spectrum.

The limited testing conducted indicates that satisfactory operation of spherical roller bearings apparently can be achieved at the several test conditions.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the program were to relate bearing design configuration and lubrication method parameters to roller end guide flange lubrication, oil flow, and heat rejection characteristics for a radially loaded, outer race rotation, double row spherical roller bearing to achieve optimum performance at speeds up to the equivalent of 1.0×10^6 DN value and loading comparable to the reduction gear requirements. These data are to be used to define optimum bearing design and oil flow for the reduction gear to provide adequate lubrication and to minimize the heat generation within the bearings.

3.0 CONCLUSIONS

- a. A double row spherical roller bearing appears capable of operating at conditions presently required in the UTW and OTW main reduction gear star gears for the engine development test program.
- b. Based on the limited testing, it is anticipated that satisfactory performance can be obtained with the cage-pocket guided symmetrical roller configuration at the high speeds evaluated.
- c. A silicon iron bronze roller cage will provide adequate strength for the high speeds evaluated.
- d. Measured heat rejection for the bearing type evaluated is less than that predicted by presently used C-W empirically derived equations.
- e. Radial internal clearance is a critical design parameter and must be controlled to the minimum practicable for high speed bearing operation.
- f. Minimum oil flow is a critical design parameter, particularly at high speed, light load operation.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations pertain to bearings to be used in the QCSEE main reduction gears for the UTW and OTW Engines.

- a. Use spherical roller bearing configuration with cage-guided symmetrical rollers.
- b. Use silver-plated silicon iron bronze cages.
- c. Use an installed bearing internal radial looseness of 0.0482 - 0.0889mm (0.0019 - 0.0035 inches).

Recommended future test programs include:

- a. Complete the original or a modified matrix test schedule with the SKF 22313 VAG bearing.
- b. Conduct cursory tests with the modified Torrington bearings to ascertain their backup potential.

5.0 BEARING EVALUATION PROGRAM

5.1 Program Plan

The QCSEE Main Reduction Gear Bearing Development Program Plan consisted of the following elements.

- a. Review the design and lubrication technology for high speed spherical roller bearings and other similarly operating bearings.
- b. Procure three readily available precision spherical roller bearings similar in size to those to be used in the QCSEE reduction gear application and incorporate modifications that will simulate potential bearing configurations for the reduction gear application.
- c. Design and procure a bearing test rig capable of operating the test bearings at speeds and loads comparable to those that will be experienced in the reduction gear application.
- d. Conduct bearing operation tests at the conditions specified in the Test Plan, Table 5-1.
- e. Analyze the test data and define optimum bearing design and lubrication that will provide satisfactory bearing performance with minimum heat generation within the bearing.

Initial spherical roller test bearing configurations to be considered are illustrated in Figure 5-1 and are described as follows:

- a. Double flange roller guide; inner race with center rib lubrication feed. This is the configuration successfully used in the Curtiss-Wright YT-49 turboprop engine reduction gear.
- b. Double flange roller guide inner race with lubrication feed to roller contact faces of the center rib.
- c. Single flange inner race with center feed lubrication and roller piloting by the cage.

The initially planned matrix of test parameters and sequence of tests are shown by Table 5-1. It was planned that each bearing configuration would be subjected to the full series of tests unless eliminated earlier. Oil temperatures were based on the range of temperatures anticipated for the engine flight spectrum operation.

Subsequently, evaluation was restricted to the SKF 22313 VAG bearing and, at the direction of GE, the test plan was revised to that shown by Table 5-2.

TABLE 5-1

PROPOSED QCSEE MAIN REDUCTION GEAR BEARING DEVELOPMENT TEST PLAN

Test Parameter Sequence

Test No. 1-A

Oil Temp. - °K (°F)	355 (180)	355 (180)	355 (180)
Speed - %	75	75	75
Oil Flow - %	100	125	75
Load - %	50, 75, 100	50, 75, 100	50, 75, 100
Oil Temp. °K (°F)	355 (180)	355 (180)	355 (180)
Speed - %	100	100	100
Oil Flow - %	100	125	75
Load - %	50, 75, 100	50, 75, 100	50, 75, 100
Oil Temp. - °K (°F)	355 (180)	355 (180)	355 (180)
Speed - %	110	110	110
Oil Flow - %	100	125	75
Load - %	50, 75, 100	50, 75, 100	50, 75, 100

Test No. 1-B - Same as the above series except with 366°K (200°F) inlet oil temperature.

Test No. 1-C - Same as the above series except with 400°K (260°F) inlet oil temperature.

Repeat the above for each bearing test configuration.

TABLE 5-2

REVISED QCSEE MAIN REDUCTION GEAR BEARING DEVELOPMENT TEST PLAN

Test Parameter Sequence - Revised

<u>Test No.</u>	<u>Simulated Flt. Condition</u>	<u>Oil In, °K (°F)</u>	<u>Speed, %</u>	<u>Load %</u>	<u>Oil Flow %</u>	<u>Time Min.</u>
1	Approach	358 (185)	73	55	90	30
	Cruise 1	358 (185)	90	55	90	30
	Cruise 2	358 (185)	90	45	90	30
	Cruise 3	358 (185)	90	35	90	30
2	Idle Descent 1	358 (185)	50	20	80	30
	Idle Descent 2	358 (185)	65	20	80	30
	Idle Descent 3	358 (185)	80	20	80	30
	Idle Descent 4	358 (185)	80	25	80	30
	Idle Descent 5	358 (185)	85	25	80	30
3	Ground Idle 1	358 (185)	30	3	52	30
	Ground Idle 2	358 (185)	20	3	52	30

100% Speed = 1450 rad/s (13850 RPM)

100% Load = 27801N (6250 lbs)

100% Oil Flow = 4.99 kg/min (11.0 lb/min)

5.2 Test Rig

The Test Rig as shown schematically by Figure 5-2 is intended to simulate the bearing operation in the engine reduction gear with outer race rotation. The test rig consists of a main housing, shaft, test bearing, slave or load bearing and a rear support bearing. Outer race rotation at the test bearing is accomplished by locating the bearing at one end of the test rig with the shaft being flanged to accept the rotating outer race. Inner race is stationary and fixed to ground through the end cover. The load or slave bearing, which is similar to the test bearing, is located behind the test bearing with the inner race mounted on the test shaft. Outer race is mounted in a restrained floating ring which is loaded by a hydraulic ram. Load input to this bearing is reacted by both the test bearing and the rear support deep groove ball bearing.

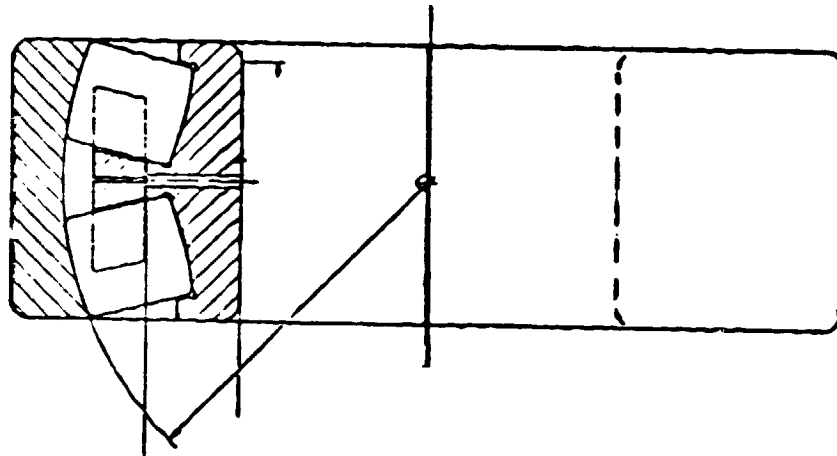
Lubrication is supplied to the test bearing through a feed in the inner race support and an annulus under the bearing. The oil is then picked up by the holes in the inner race and fed to the bore of the cage between the two rows of spherical rollers. The slave or load bearing is fed by a stationary tube into the bore of the rotating shaft by a close clearance joint. The end support bearing is supplied by a single stationary jet in the rear cover. Oil discharge from each bearing is confined to separate cavities by baffling and removed by separate scavenge ports.

Temperatures are measured by thermocouples located as follows:

- a. Inner race bore of test bearing thru inner race support
- b. Inner race end face of test bearing thru inner race support
- c. Outer race of slave bearing thru load ring
- d. Test bearing drain at oil drain fitting
- e. Slave bearing drain at oil drain fitting
- f. Support bearing drain at oil drain fitting
- g. Test bearing "oil in" line at rig fitting
- h. Slave bearing "oil in" line at rig fitting
- i. Support bearing "oil in" line at rig fitting

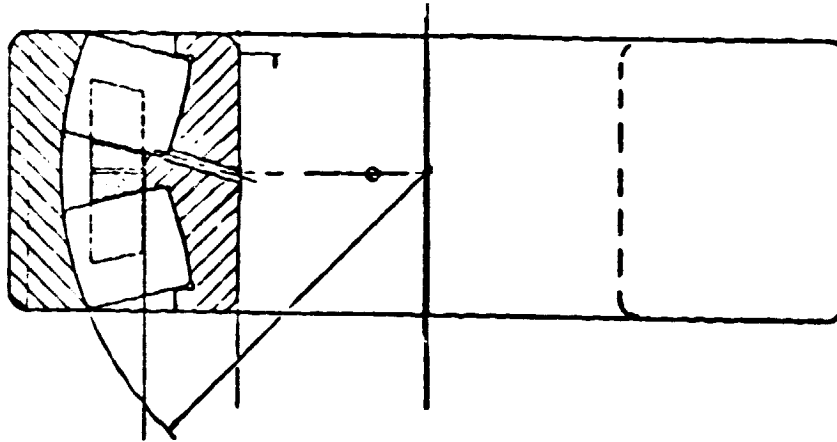
Locations of Lubrication Fittings and Thermocouples are shown by Figure 5-2.

TENTATIVE TEST BEARING CONFIGURATIONS



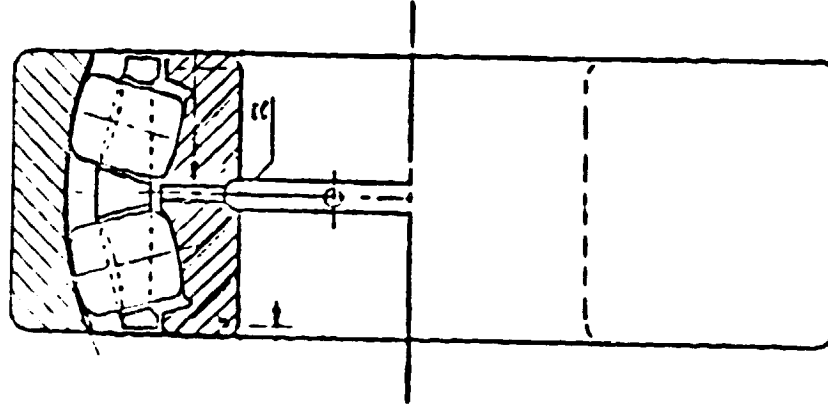
(a)

Double Flange Roller
Guide - Center Feed
Lubrication



(b)

Double Flange Roller
Guide - Roller Face
Lubrication



(c)

Single Flange - Cage
Roller Guide - Center
Feed Lubrication

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Figure 5-1

BEARING DEVELOPMENT TEST RIG

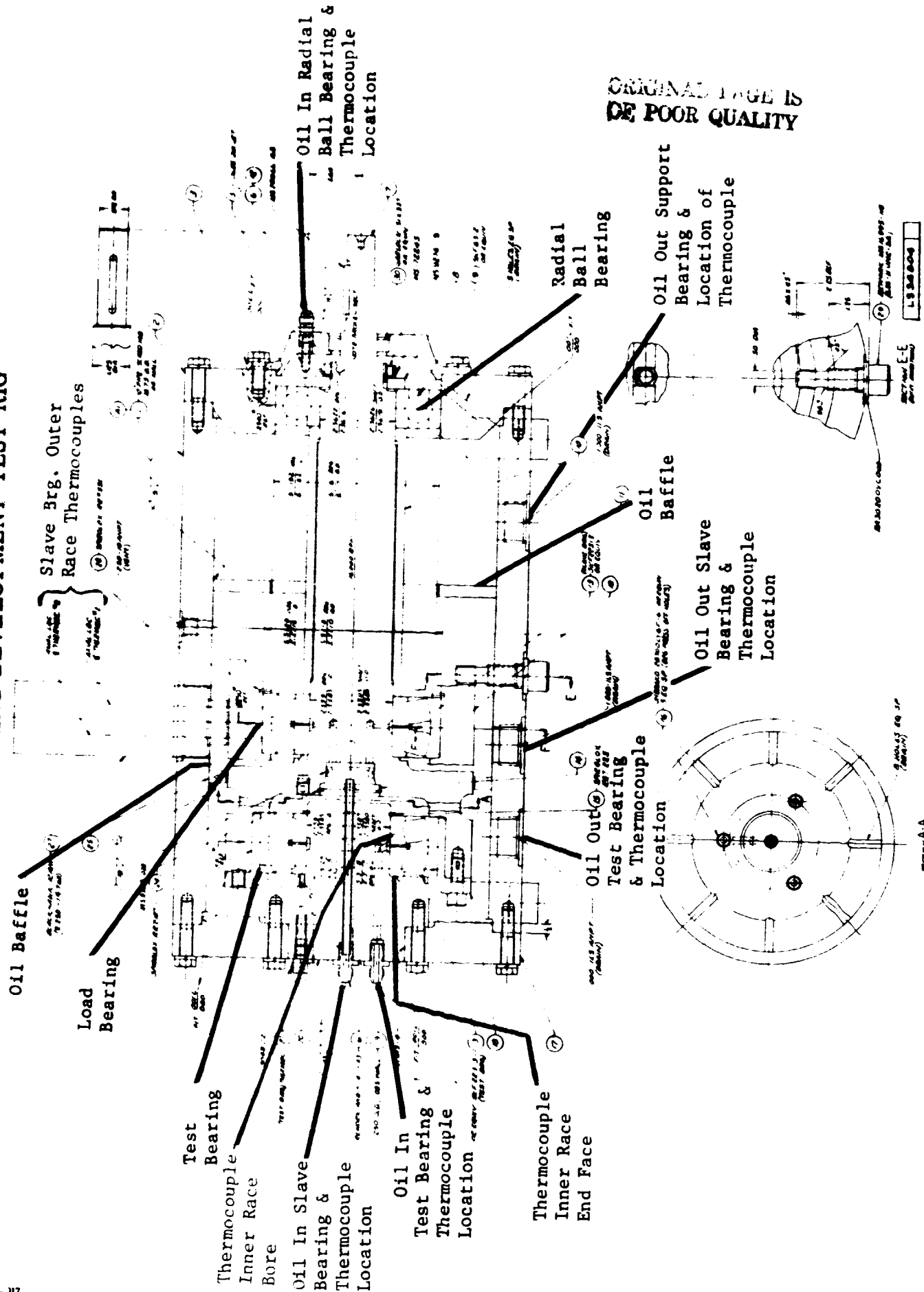


Figure 5-2

Oil flows are set by calibrated back pressure on gauges in the supply line to all three bearings. These flows were spot checked by collection and dead weight measurement of oil from the drain lines.

Load in the bearing was imposed by a hydraulic ram pushing on the slave or load bearing and being reacted by the test and support bearings.

The test rig is mounted on a stand and driven by a 15 hp motor through a belt drive and a 7.65/1 speed increaser.

Photographs of the test rig and control panel are shown by Figures 5-3 and 5-4.

5.3 Test Bearings

One test bearing procured for this program was an existing piece of hardware that was available to support this evaluation. This bearing is manufactured by SKF Industries and is designated by SKF Bearing Number 22313 VAG. The bearing as procured from SKF for this program is shown by Figure 5-5, SKF Drawing 22313 VAG. This bearing is an unflanged symmetrical roller with cage roller piloting. The cage is one piece window type with inner race piloting. An overall view of this bearing is shown pictorally by Figures 5-6 and 5-7, and schematically by Sketch (c) of Figure 5-1.

Two other bearings, Torrington 65SD23, were procured for the program and re-worked to provide lubrication from the bore of the inner race:

- a. Through the roller guide flange to the OD and
- b. Through the inner race to the roller guide flange and the roller end faces.

These Torrington bearings were not tested in this program. Sketches (a) and (b) of Figure 5-1 are representative of these configurations.

5.4 Data Reduction

Experimental test data was reduced to heat rejection curves, Figures 6-1 to 6-5 and 6-7 to 6-12. The heat rejection was calculated utilizing the temperature difference between the oil entering and leaving the bearing cavity and the oil flow. This was compared to a theoretical heat rejection predicted by

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BEARING TEST RIG MOUNTED ON TEST STAND

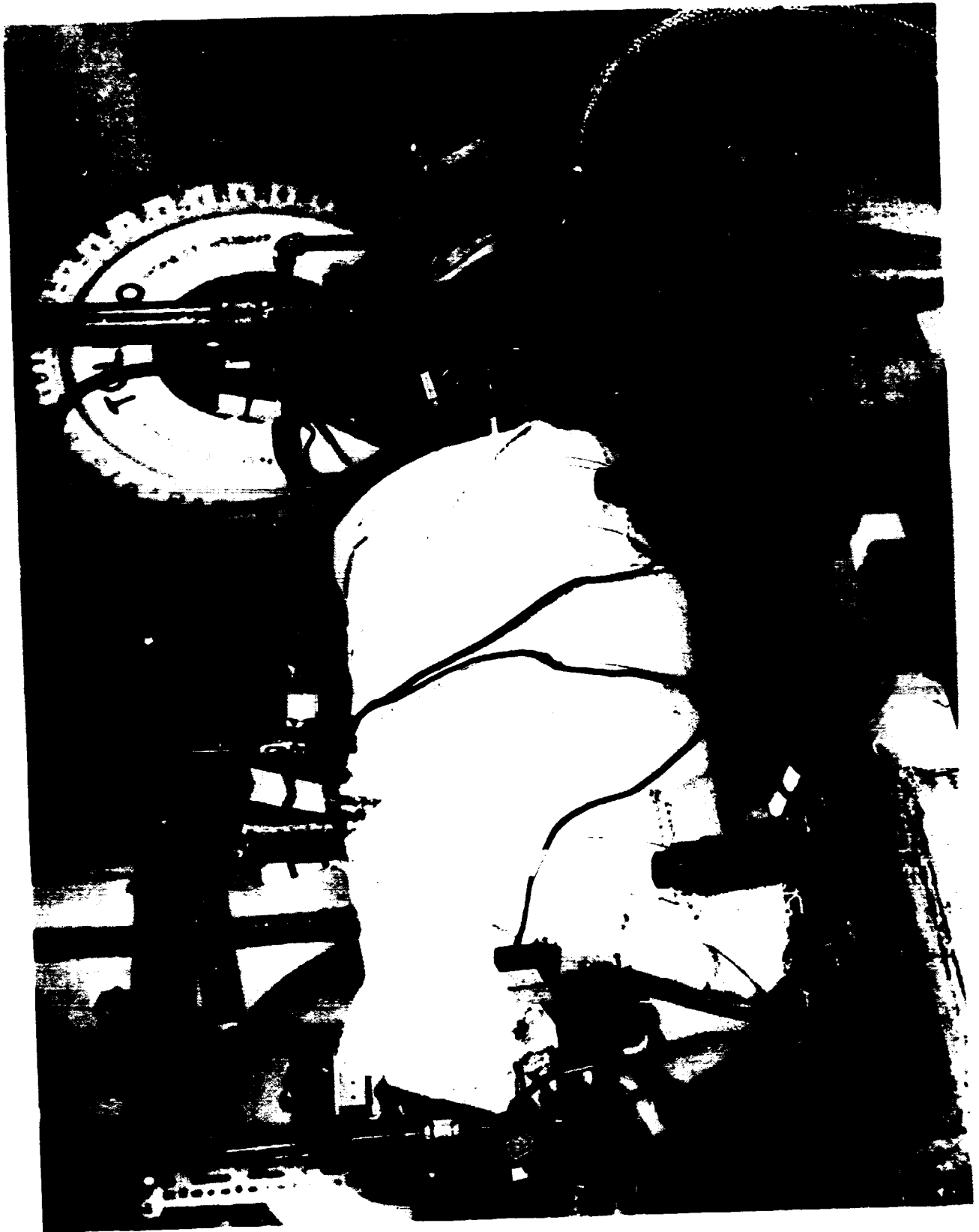


Figure 5-3

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BEARING TEST STAND AND CONTROL BOARD

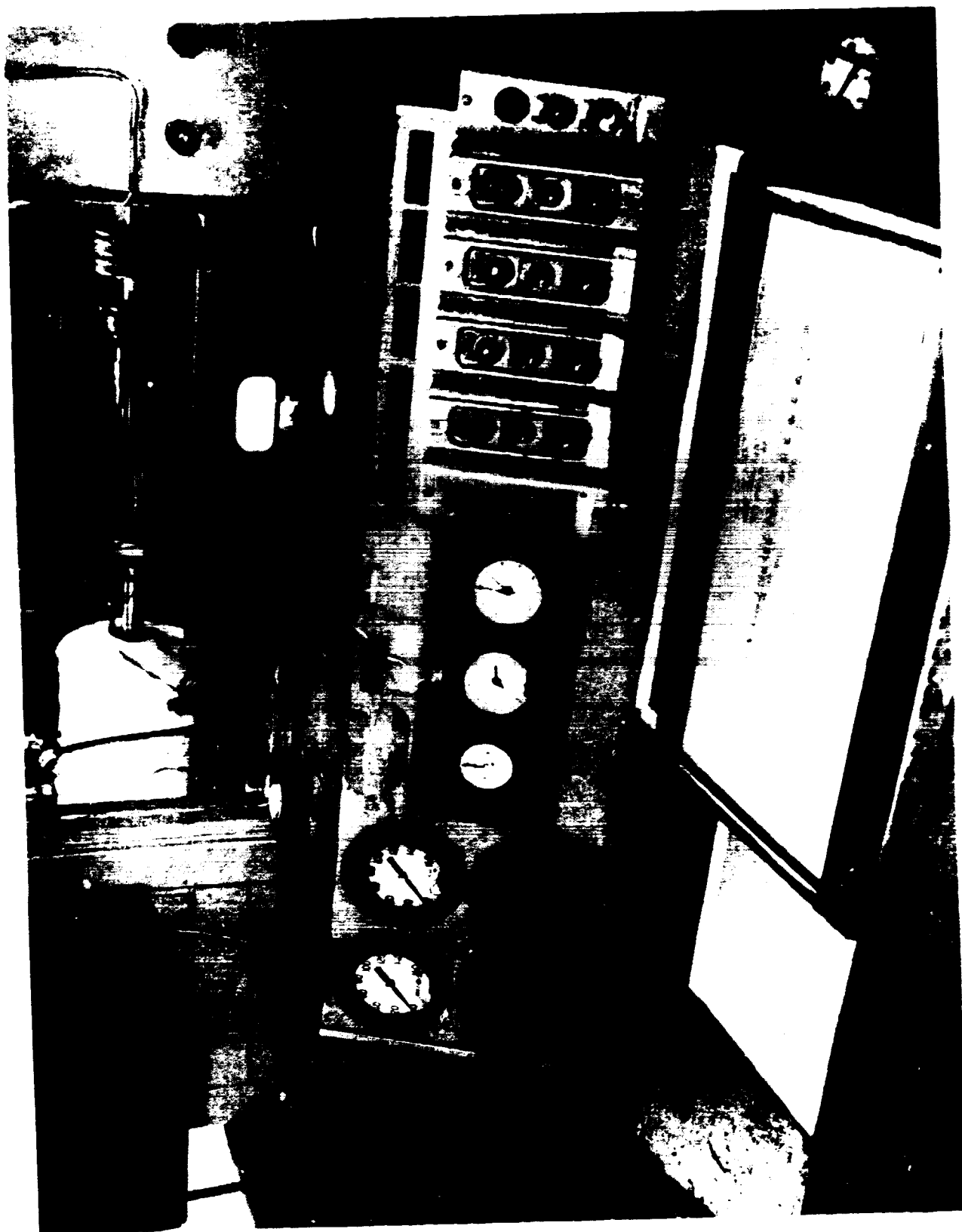


Figure 5-4

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SKF BEARING 22313 VAG

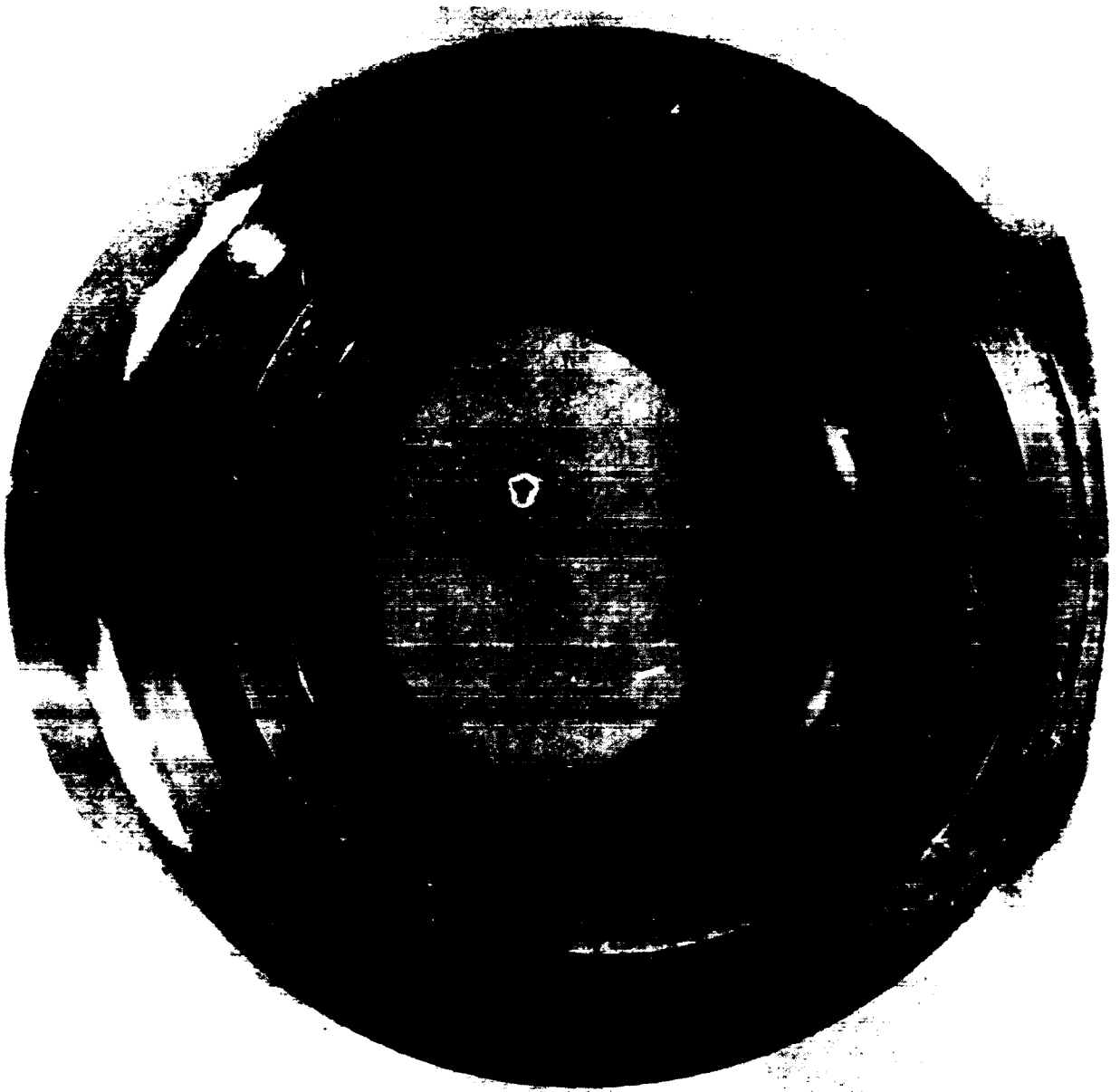


Figure 5-6

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SKF BEARING 22313 VAG



conventional Curtiss-Wright procedures. Formulas and sample calculations for evaluation of test data and predictions are shown below.

Evaluation of Test Data:

$$\text{Heat Rejection Btu/min} = (\text{Specific heat}) (\text{Flow}) (\Delta T)$$

$$\text{Specific heat} = 0.5 \text{ Btu/lb/}^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Flow} = 8.8 \text{ lbs/min}$$

$$\Delta T = T_{\text{out}} - T_{\text{in}} = 33^\circ\text{F}$$

$$\text{Heat Rejection} = 145.2 \text{ Btu/min.}$$

C-W Predictions for Spherical Roller Bearings based on empirical evaluation of C-W and Industry Spherical Roller Bearing Test Data

$$\text{Heat Rejection, } Q = (14.5 \times 10^{-7}) (DN)^{1.5} (W)^{.07} (M)^{.42} (U)^{.25}$$

where Q = Heat Rejection in Btu/minute

D = Brg. Bore in millimeters

N = Speed in RPM

W = Brg. Load in pounds

M = Oil Flow in pounds/minute

U = Viscosity at Oil inlet temperature in reyns

Sample Calculation -

$$D = 65, N = 13850, W = 6250, M = 8.8$$

$$U = 9.5 \times 10^{-7}$$

$$Q = (14.5 \times 10^{-7}) (65 \times 13850)^{1.5} (6250)^{.07} (8.8)^{.42} (9.5 \times 10^{-7})^{.25} \\ = 177.7 \text{ Btu/min}$$

6.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

A summary of all test data and operating conditions is shown in Table 6-1. Initial testing with the SKF 22313 VAG bearing was conducted with the bearing as depicted by SKF drawing, Figure 5-5, and with an assembled internal radial looseness (IRL) of 0.178mm (.007 inches). Results of this testing showing the effect of speed and oil flow on heat rejection rates are presented in Figures 6-1 through 6-5. Figures 6-1 through 6-3 show the effect of speed and load at several oil flows on heat rejection. In general the results of these curves indicate that measured values are approximately 75% of the calculated values. This testing resulted in a skidding type distress at a test point of high speed (1450 rad/s) (13850 RPM), low load (13900N) (3125 lbs.), and low oil flow (2.72 Kg/min) (6.6 #/min). The skidding resulted in slight flats on the OD of the spherical rollers near the center of the bearing and score marks on the inner race. This distress is shown by the SKF photo, Figure 6-6. Analysis of the failure by SKF and C-W indicated that a significant reduction in internal clearance and an increase in oil flow would help to reduce skidding tendencies. Both the test and slave bearings were refitted by SKF to produce a 0.102mm (.004 inch) I.R.L. This was further reduced to 0.064mm (.0025 inch) in the test bearing when assembled into the rig by utilizing a heavy interference fit of the inner race to the stationary shaft.

A second set of tests were conducted with this new configuration. Heat rejection results of this testing are shown by Figures 6-7 through 6-10. Throughout this testing the bearing remained in good condition. The roller guiding surfaces in the cage showed no indication of distress. Since the 6.6 pounds/minute oil flow conditions, which had produced the distress during the initial testing with 0.178mm (.007 inches) I.R.L. were not repeated with the reduced clearances, no direct comparison of performance can be made. A review of the areas where comparative conditions were tested can be made. Review of figures 6-3 (.0070" IRL) and figure 6-8 (.0025" IRL) shows measured heat rejection values were approximately the same for the .007" and .0025" IRL bearings. Therefore, reducing IRL from .007" to .0025" did not appear to affect heat rejection. The general trend of the speed effect would appear to be as predicted by C-W analytical methods, however, at a lower overall level. The same can be said

for the effect of load. In the evaluation of oil flow effects, however, the test data trends tend to deviate from the predicted and do not appear to have a trend within themselves.

In assembling the hardware to continue a third set of tests, the cage of the test bearing was damaged. In order to continue testing, the cage from the slave bearing was installed into the test bearing and a standard one piece finger cage supplied by SKF was installed in the slave bearing. At this point General Electric decided to forego the matrix test approach and provided specific operating cycle points to evaluate. These points were tested and the heat rejection results shown by Figures 6-11 and 6-12. At this point, the test program was terminated.

Pictures of the test bearing components after completion of the program are shown by Figures 6-13, 6-14 and 6-15.

The results shown by Figures 6-1 through 6-5 and 6-7 through 6-12 indicate operating heat rejection rates that are slightly lower than that predicted by the modified Curtiss-Wright Analytical procedures, which are based on empirical evaluation of Curtiss-Wright and industry spherical roller bearing test data.

These tests have indicated the potential ability of the spherical roller type bearing to attain the operating conditions defined by the test summary sheets, Tables 6-1a and 6-1b. The results of the program should permit operation of the back-to-back test arrangement with a reasonable degree of confidence if similar operating conditions are maintained. The test results, because of the very limited nature of the testing, do not preclude the careful monitoring of this component during both back-to-back and engine evaluation. In addition, the critical nature of the technology level of the spherical roller bearing dictates extreme caution when areas such as temperature, deflection, etc. go beyond the tested parameters.

SUMMARY OF TEST DATA (81 UNITS)
 BSKF 22313 VAG SPHERICAL ROLLER BEARING[illegible]

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TABLE 6-1b
SUMMARY OF TEST DATA (U.S. CUSTOMARY UNITS)
SKF 22313 VAG SPHERICAL ROLLER BEARING

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Apparent Condition Leading to Failure Shown in Figure 6-6.

HEAT REJECTION VS SPEED 6.6 #/MIN. OIL FLOW

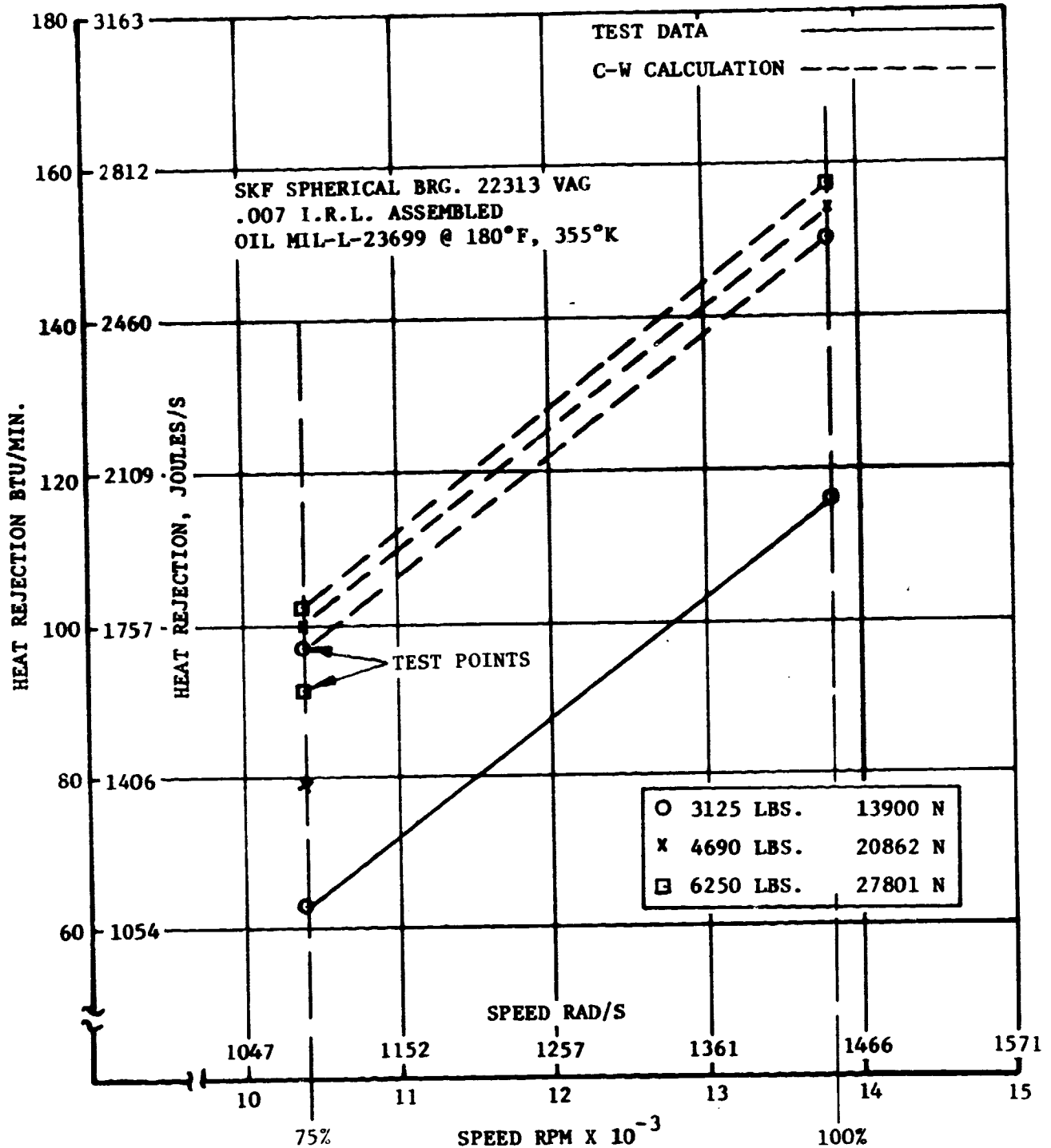


Figure 6-1

HEAT REJECTION VS SPEED 8.8 #/MIN. OIL FLOW

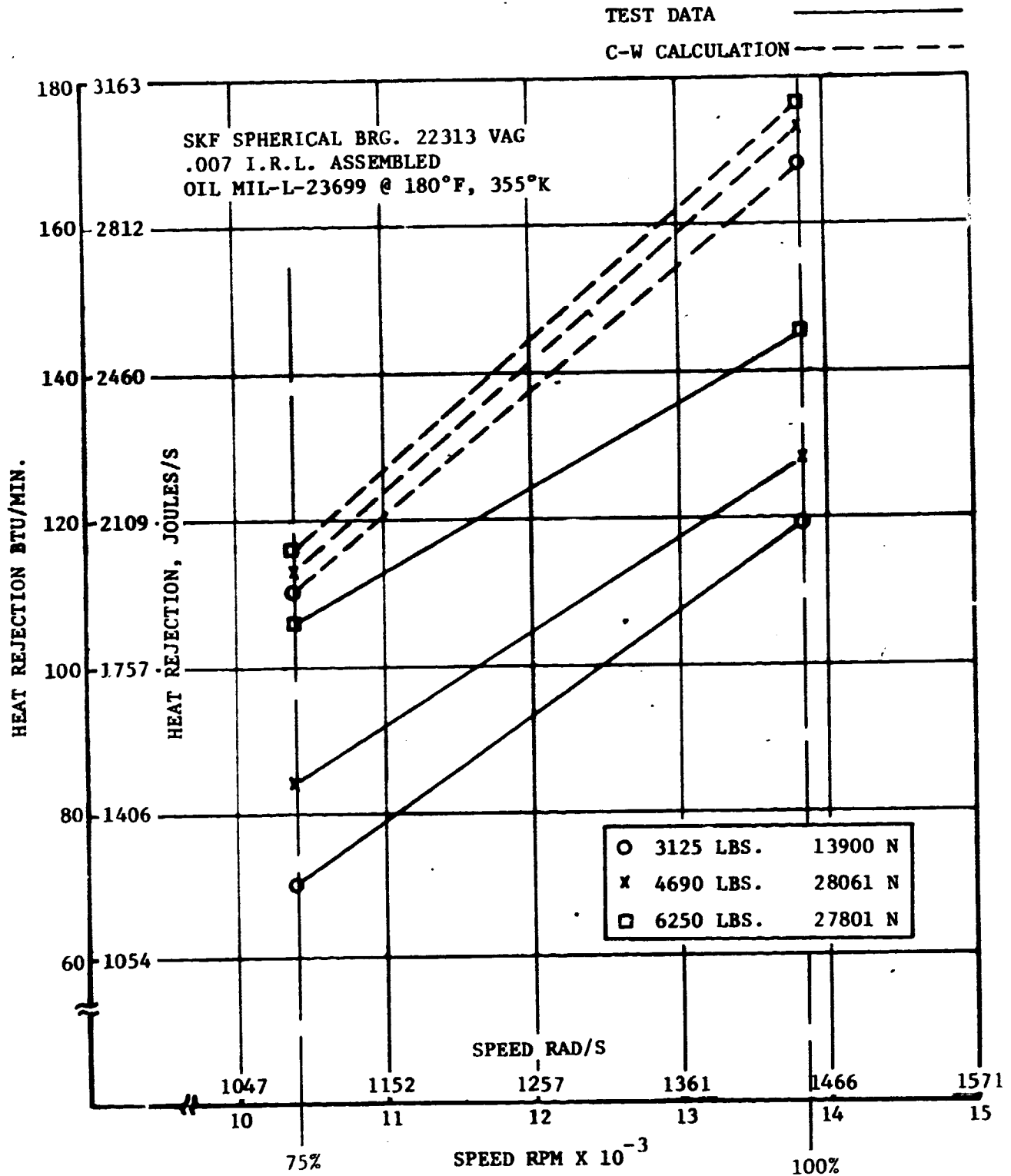


Figure 6-2

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HEAT REJECTION VS SPEED
11 #/MIN. OIL FLOW

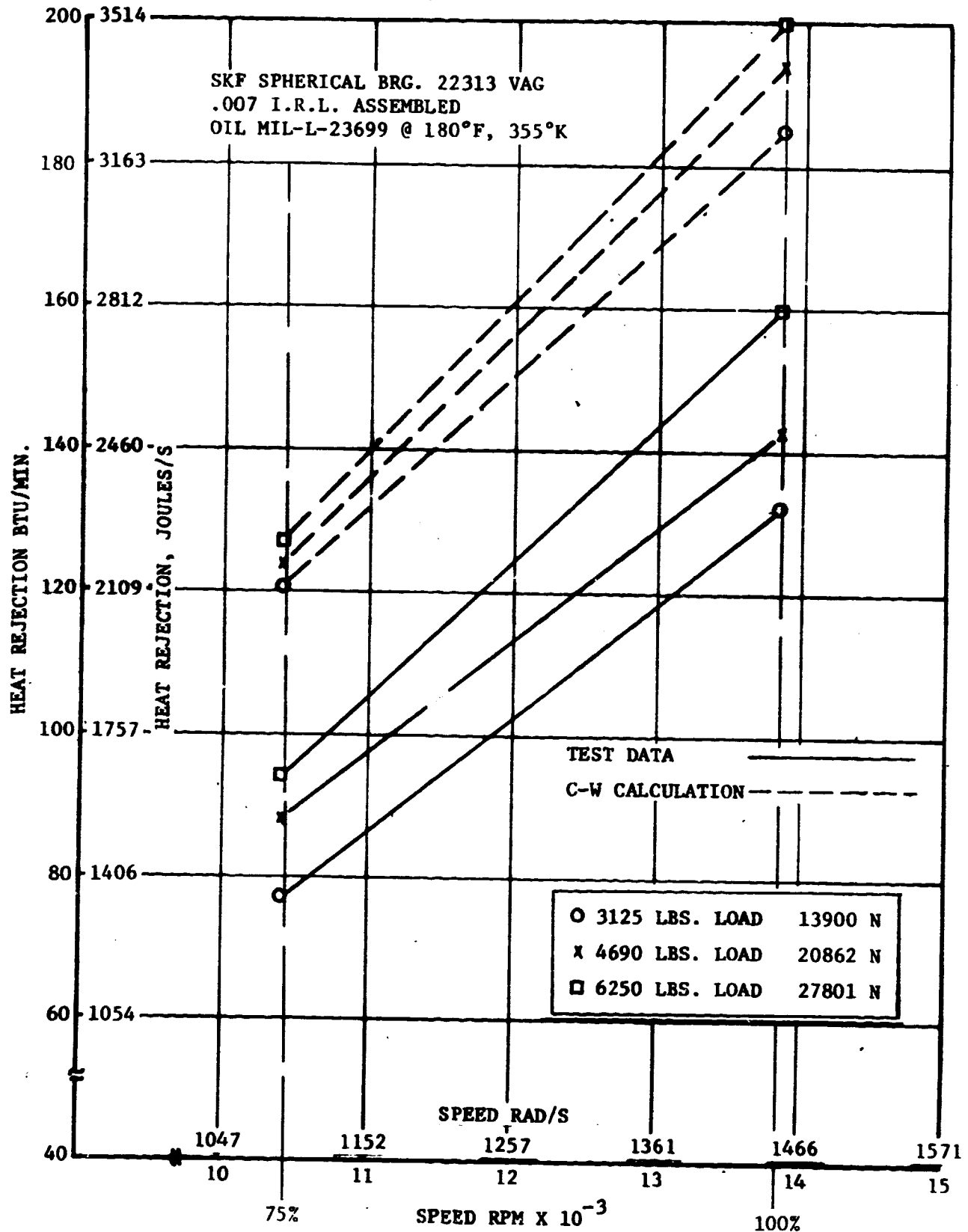


Figure 6-3

HEAT REJECTION VS OIL FLOW

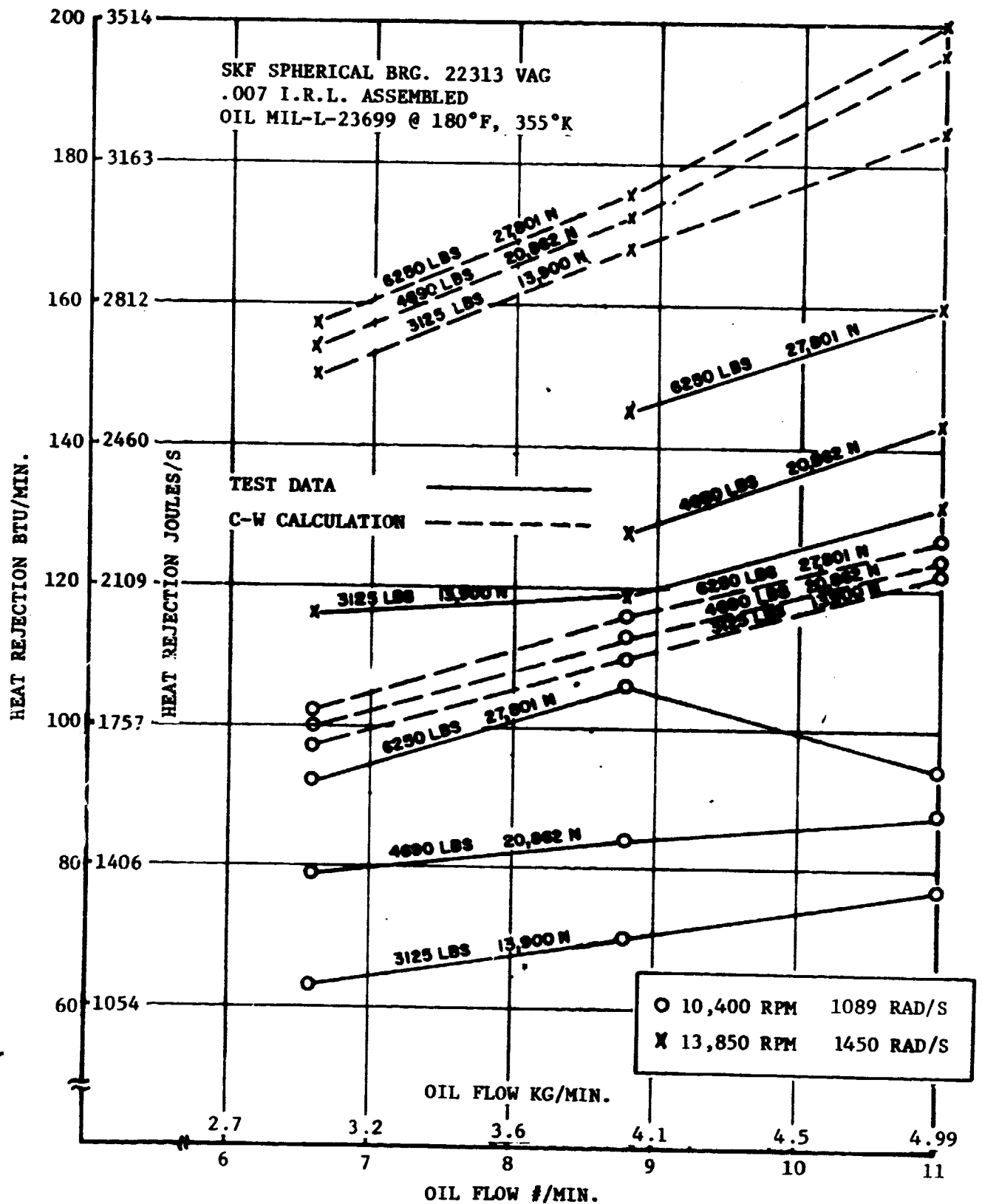


Figure 6-4

HEAT REJECTION VS LOAD

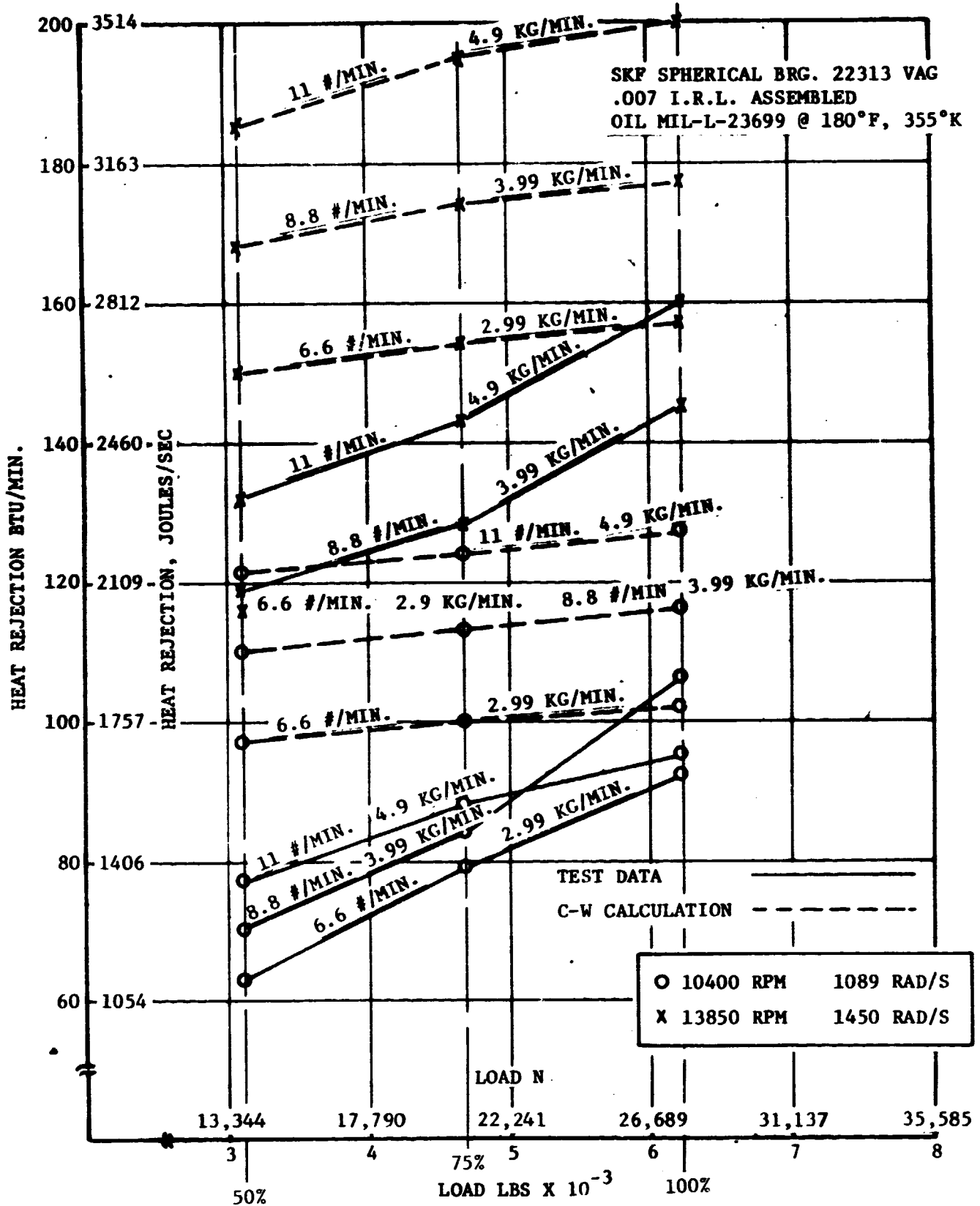
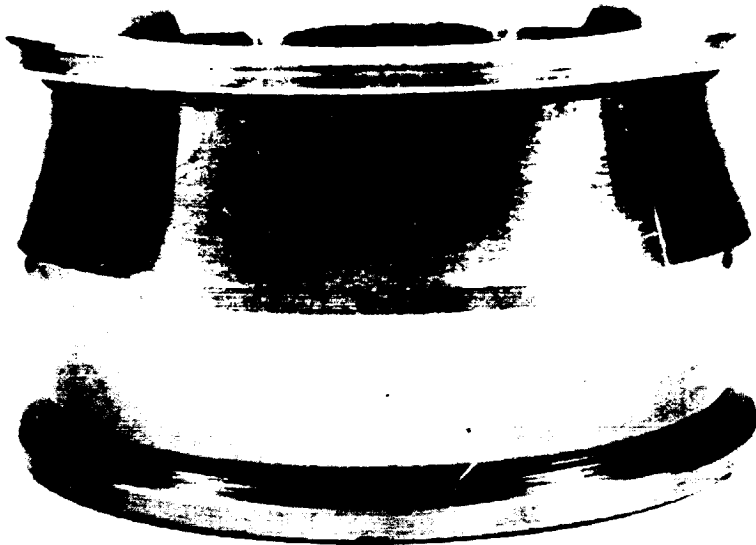


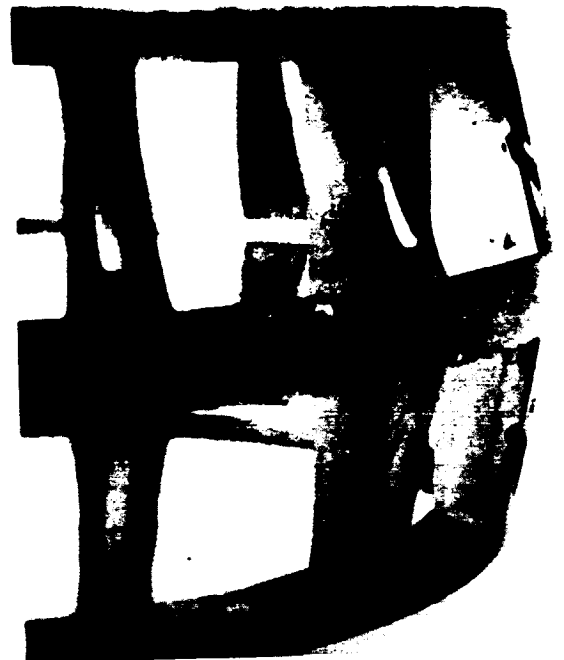
Figure 6-5

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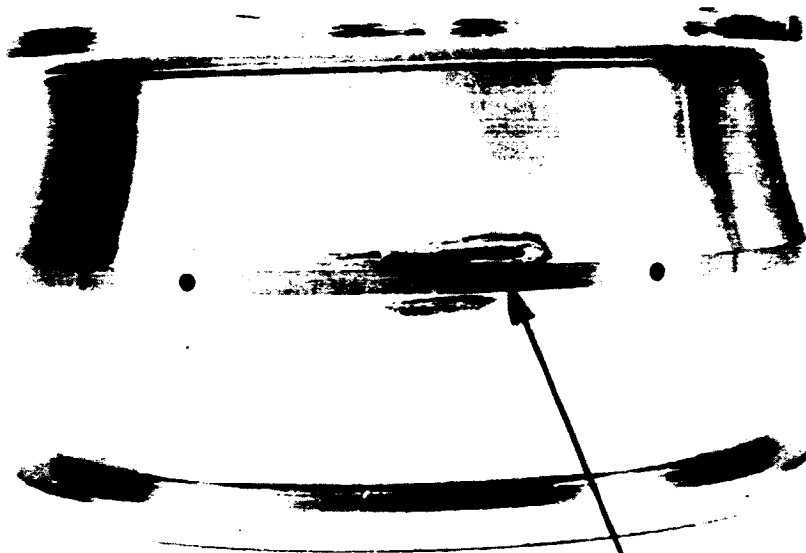
FAILED BEARING



74 564



74 564



74 564

LOCAL
DISTRESSED
AREA

Figure 6-6



DISTRESSED
AREA

74 564

HEAT REJECTION VS SPEED **8.8 #/MIN. OIL FLOW**

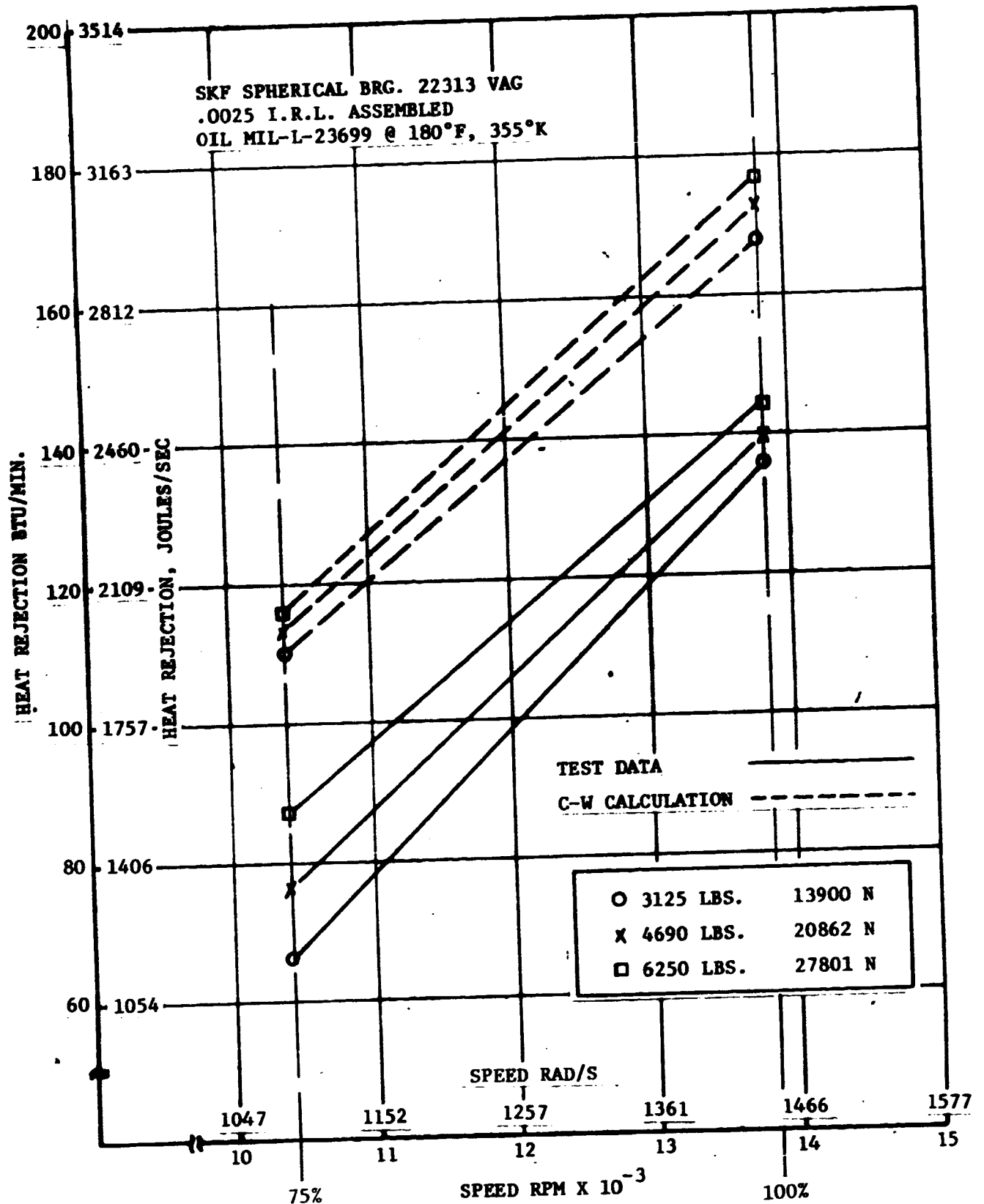


Figure 6-7

HEAT REJECTION VS SPEED
11 LBS/MIN. OIL FLOW

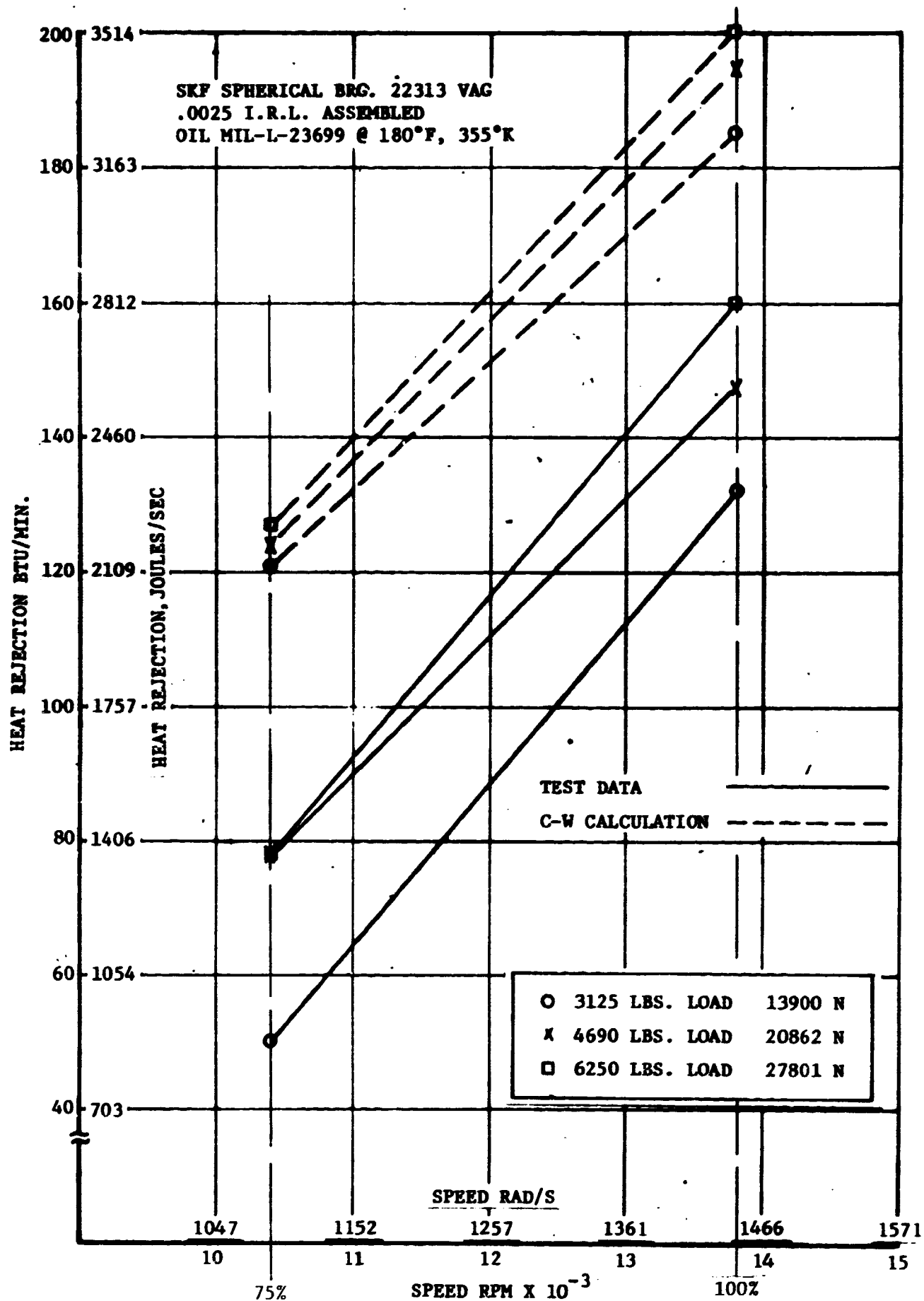


Figure 6-8

HEAT REJECTION VS OIL FLOW

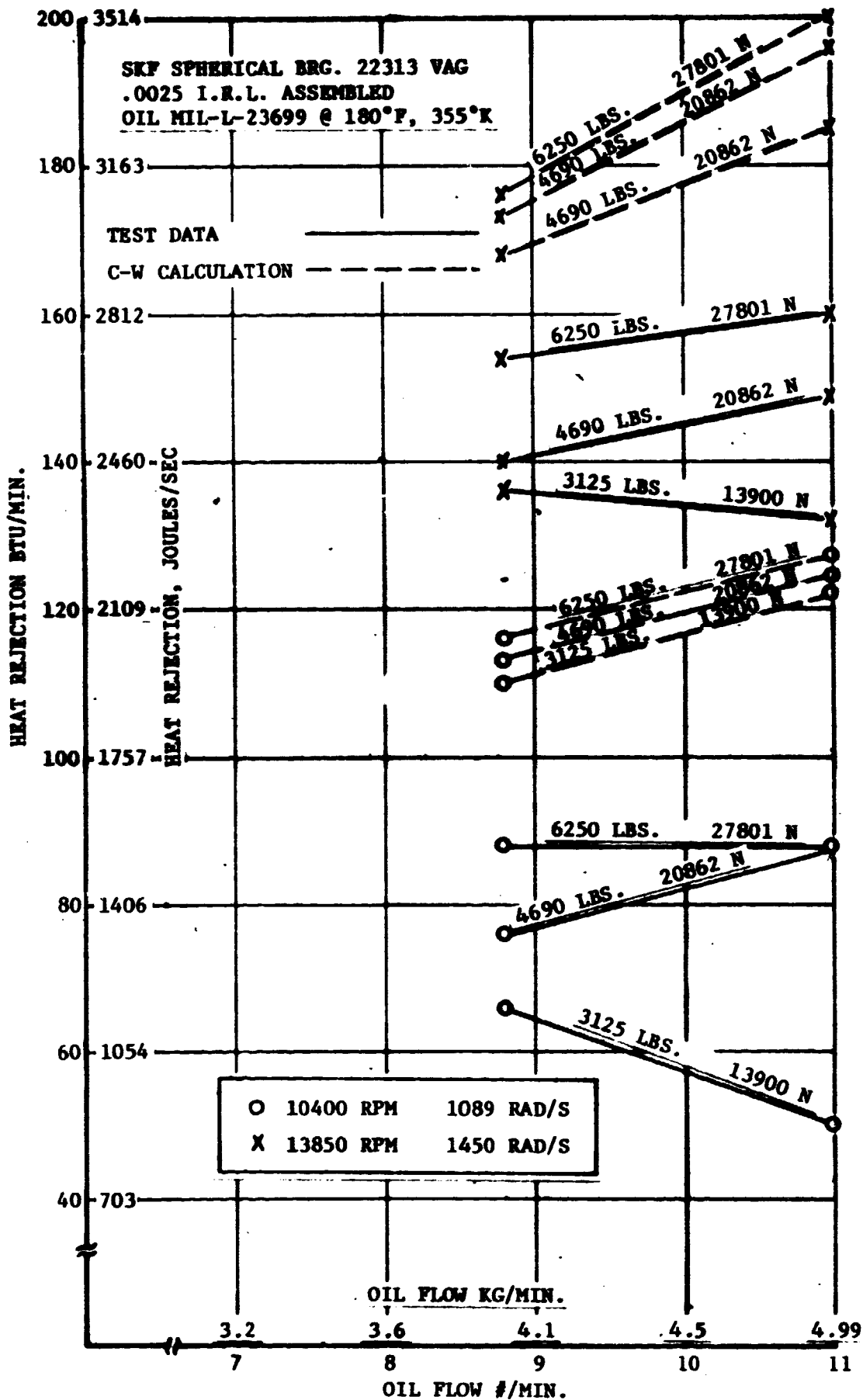


Figure 6-9

HEAT REJECTION VS LOAD

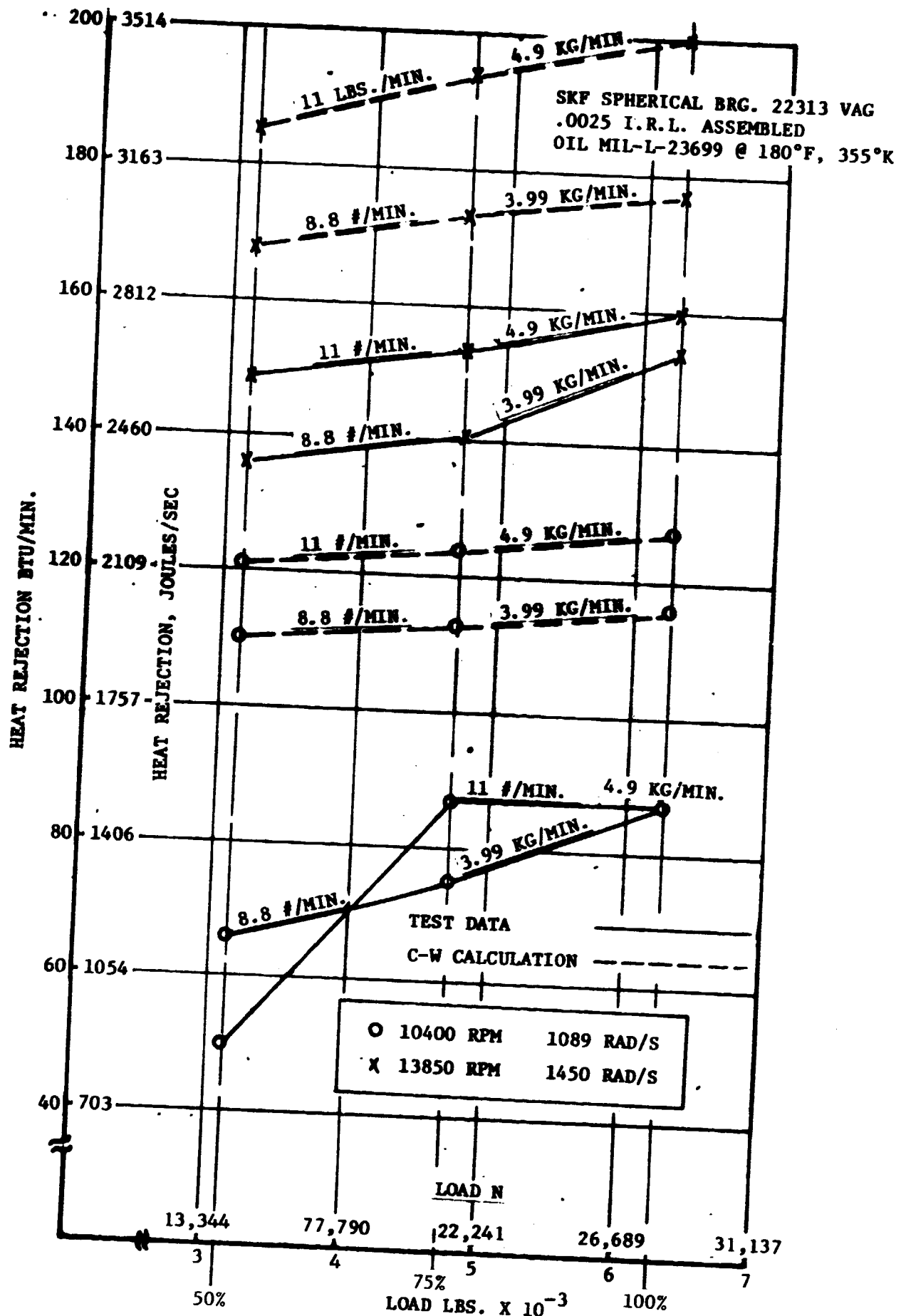


Figure 6-10

HEAT REJECTION FOR G.E. DUTY CYCLE CONDITIONS VS SPEED

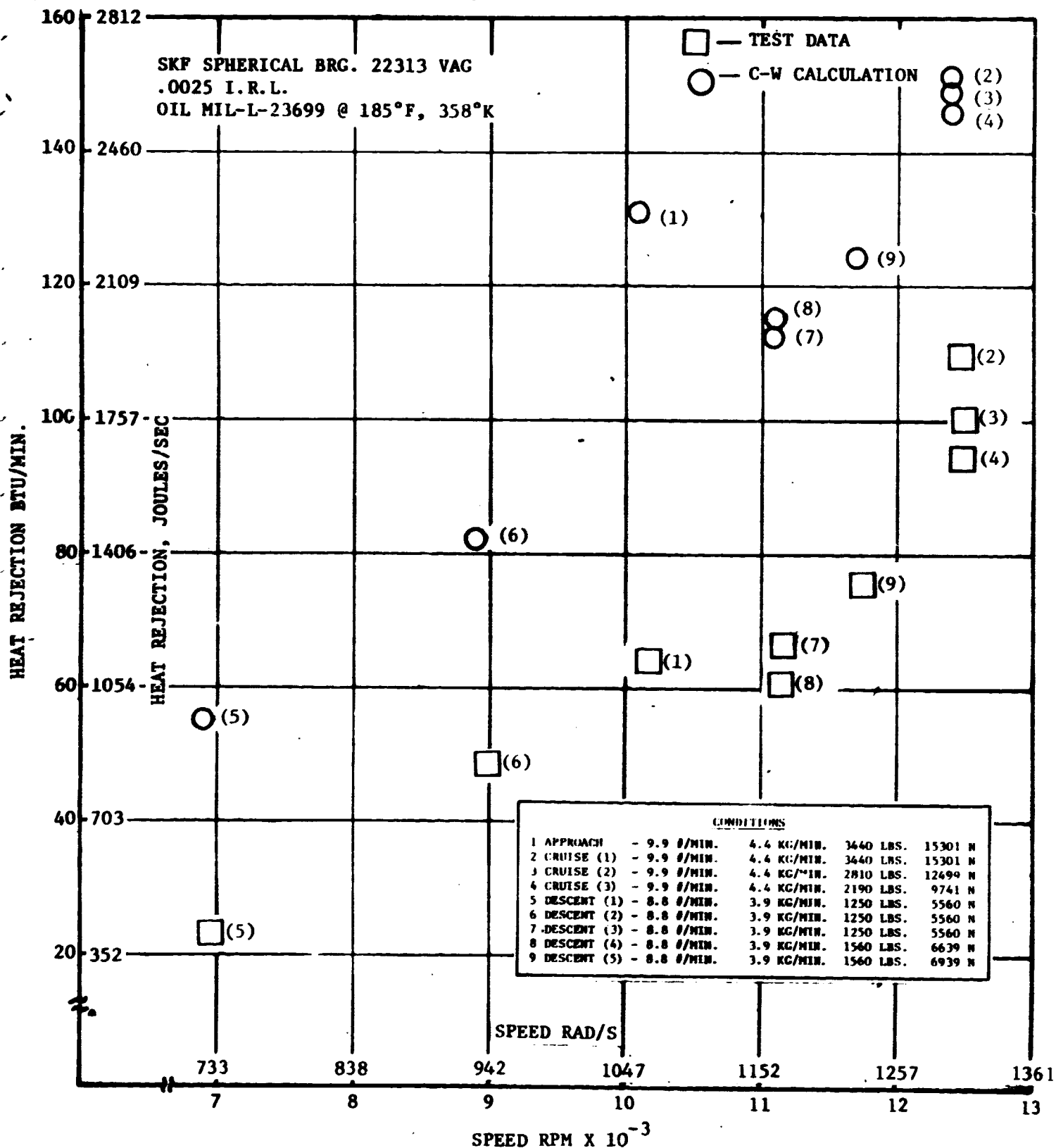


Figure 6-11

HEAT REJECTION FOR DUTY CYCLE CONDITION VS LOAD

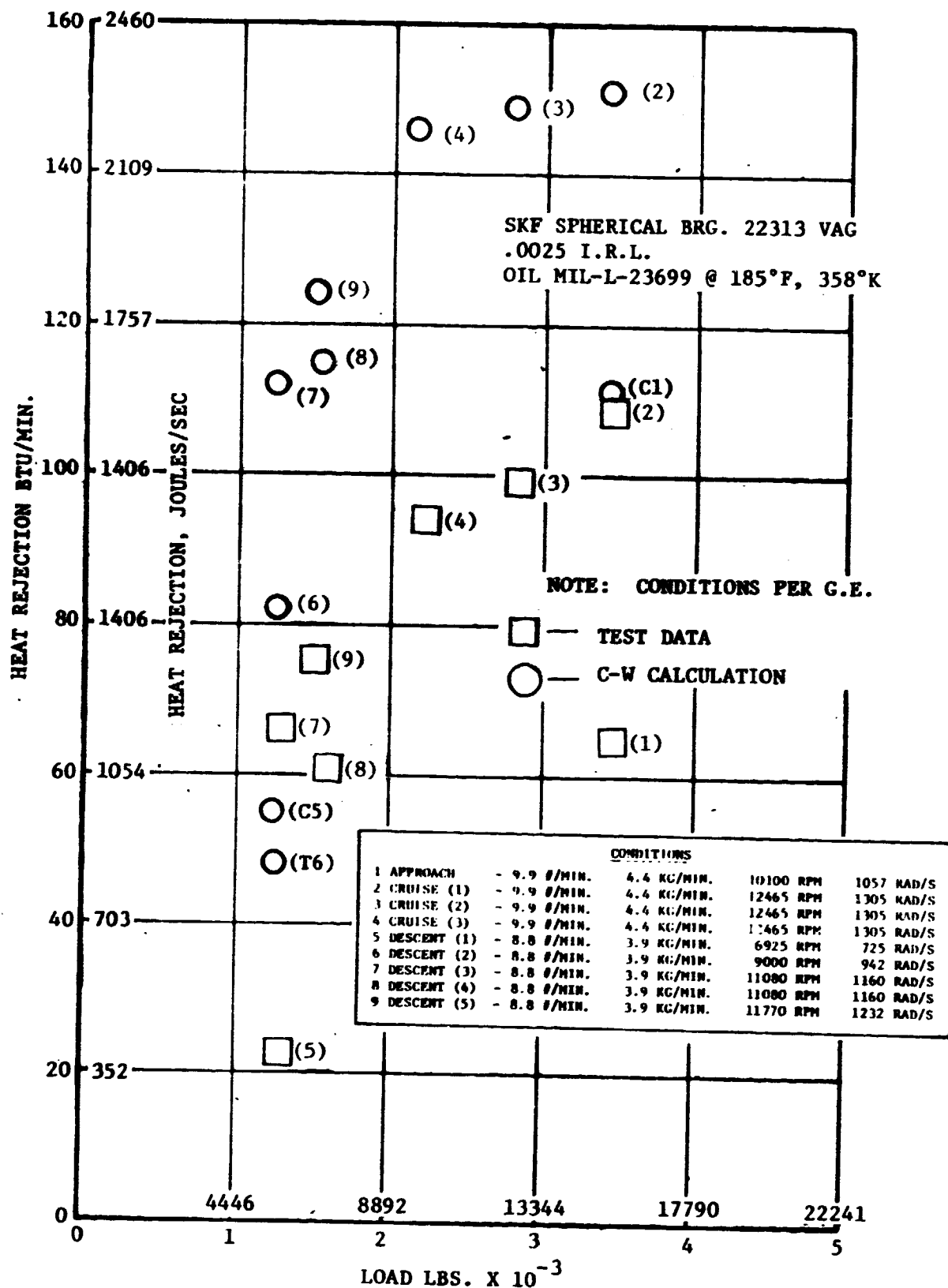
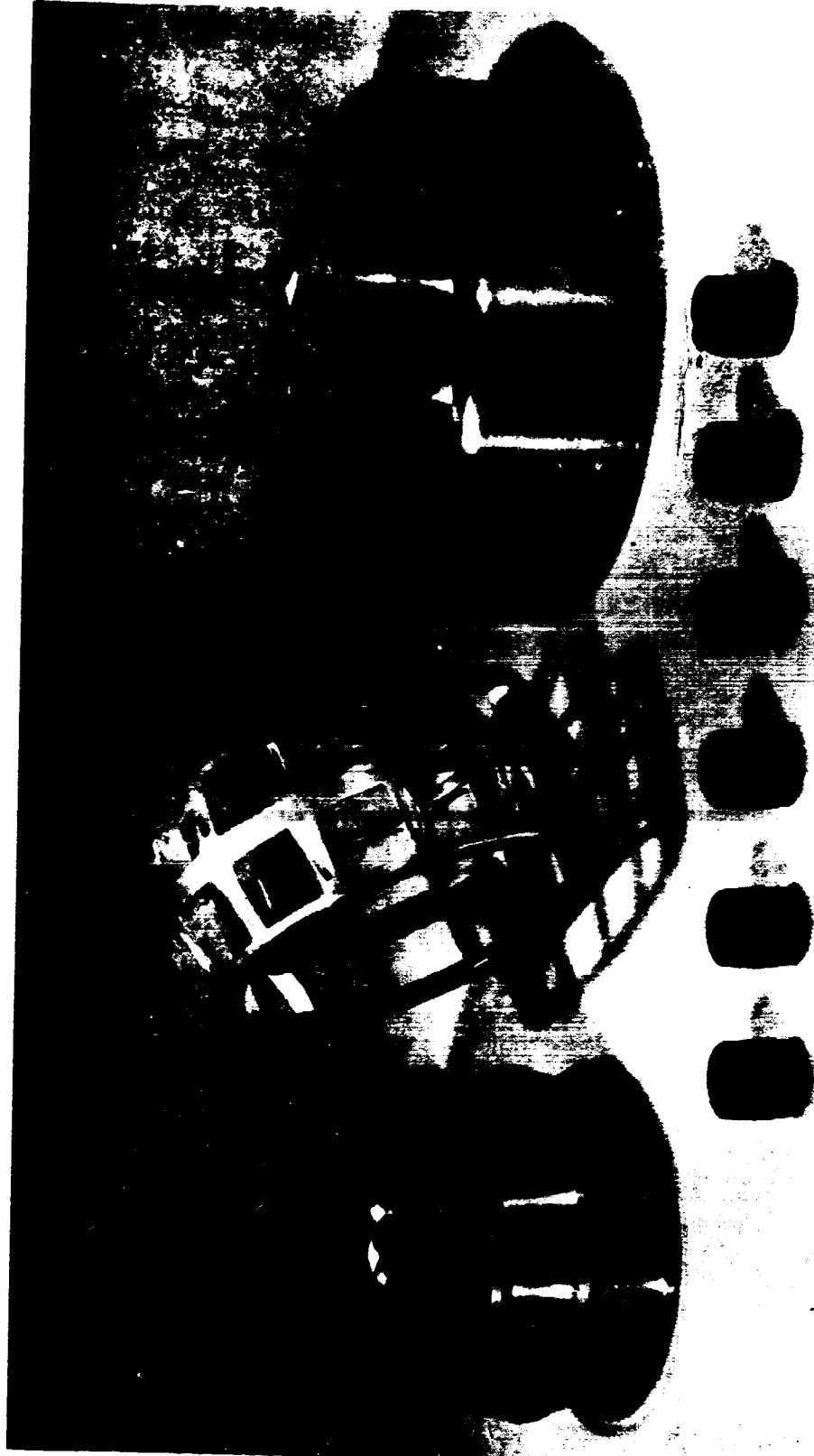


Figure 6-12

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SKF 22313 VAG SPHERICAL ROLLER BEARING COMPONENTS AFTER TEST



SKF 22313 VAG SPHERICAL ROLLER BEARING OUTER RACE (AFTER TEST)



OUTER RACE
ROLLER PATHS

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ROLLER BEARING CAGE (AFTER TEST)
SILVER-PLATED SILICON-IRON BRONZE ROLLER CAGE



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